

Occultation of B.A.C. 4006 by the Moon, observed at Forest Lodge, Maresfield, by Capt. W. Noble, on Thursday, April 2, 1863.

The star disappeared at

$$12^h 9^m 46^s.6 \text{ L.S.T.} = 11^h 26^m 33^s.62 \text{ L.M.T.}$$

Owing to the obliquity of the Moon's motion over it, and the immersion taking place near a high mountain, the star presented the appearance of a little sun setting; its spurious disc apparently descending and touching the lunar limb, just before its instantaneous disappearance. The reappearance was not observed.

Telescope employed: my Ross Equatoreal of 4.2 inches aperture, with a power of 255 adjusted on the star.

Note on a Small Companion of Procyon, &c.
By J. Gurney Barclay, Esq.

Towards the close of December, 1855, my attention was directed to the neighbourhood of *Procyon*, by a letter to the Editor of the *Times* from Mr. Hind, dated 21st of that month, in which he stated, that he strongly suspected the existence of some star or other body in the immediate neighbourhood of *Procyon*, by which the proper motion of that star was irregularly affected.

Being at that time in possession of an excellent Refractor, by Cooke, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches aperture, I took the earliest opportunity of closely inspecting the neighbourhood of *Procyon*, and on the 10th January, 1856, I discovered a small star within the blaze of the light of the larger one, and which I roughly estimated at from 3 to 4 seconds of time by the sound of the clock preceding *Procyon* in R.A., and but little removed to the North in December.

I communicated these particulars to Mr. Hind, accompanying them with a rough sketch of the relative position of the small star with the large one, and two others of small magnitude in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Hind having recently again called my attention to this object, I requested Mr. Romberg, who has the care of my Observatory, and which now contains a 10-inch Refractor by the same maker, to give it his best attention, and to endeavour to determine with some accuracy the exact position of the small star. This he has done, and given the result in the accompanying paper. I may add, that in order to get a very distinct view of the object, we found it necessary to make use of a ring micrometer, by which

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the rays of light of the large star were shut off, by being brought behind the dark ring.

The other two minute stars which he notices, are clearly fainter than that above described, but are distinctly visible with the 10-inch aperture in the absence of the large star from the field.

Mr. Romberg has also given his attention to the measurement of the triple star of γ Andromedæ, and has succeeded in obtaining some satisfactory results.

*Leyton, Essex,
24th March, 1863.*

Measures of the Small Star near Procyon.

By Hermann Romberg.

I determined the position of this small star, which was first seen by Mr. Gurney Barclay in the year 1856, in reference to Procyon.

1863, March 17	295 18	(6)		
18	295 40	(6)		
19	294 25.5	(6)	44.9	(12)
21	294 14.1	(6)		
23	294 47.5	(6)	46.9	(9)
Mean 1863.22	294 54	(30)	45.8	(21)

I estimate the small star to be of the 10.5 magnitude.

Measures of the Companion of γ Andromedæ.

By Hermann Romberg.

I attacked this star with Mr. G. Barclay's excellent Refractor, during the winter, on several occasions, but was never very successful; but since the 17th of February, shortly after sunset, the star was shown clearly divided every time I looked at it with powers 750, 500, and 330. By means of a roughly introduced spider's line I obtained the following measures of position:—

1863, Feb. 27	107 41	(12)
Mar. 18	105 43	(6)
19	107 10	(4)
Mean 1863.20	107 3	(22)